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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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No. 2.

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED JANUARY 21, 1879.

NECROLOGY.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is called, at the commencement of its Sixty-Second Annual Report, to offer tribute to the memory of friends whose names are to be enrolled henceforth among the honored dead.

JAMES B. HOSMER, Esq., in 1869 elected a Vice President of the Society, was buried on his ninety-seventh birth-day, September 27th, the oldest person in his native city, Hartford, Conn. Quiet and unassuming, he devoted most of his time, after he retired from mercantile business forty-five years ago, to benevolent and religious institutions. He was deeply interested in the movements of this Society and gave liberally for the furtherance of its work, remembering it in his will with \$2,000, and the Liberia College with \$1,000. He witnessed a good confession, and by a blameless walk and conversation, illustrated the principles of the gospel.

HERMAN CAMP, Esq., of Trumansburg, N. Y., in 1846, by a donation of \$1,000, made himself a Director for Life in this Society, and he often took part in its deliberations. An earnest Christian philanthropist, the lowliest were made glad by his intelligent sympathy and unceasing beneficence.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH HENRY, in 1869 constituted a Director for Life of this Society, always expressed a deep interest in its welfare, and by services and gifts, contributed to its prosperity. His life was a long one, but every day of its maturity was occupied in studies and experiments that gave to the world discoveries and improvements of great importance and practical utility. In every domain he entered he was an en-

thusiast and a master, his whole energies devoted to the advancement of the good of mankind. Not the least of his labors was the organization and management of the Smithsonian Institution, whereby that grand gift to the people was made a success. He was as eminent for his Christian character as for his scientific attainments.

HON. JOHN B. KERR, in 1863 chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the Society, was faithful in attendance at the meetings and prompt in the discharge of the duties devolved upon him. He was remarkable for strict probity, tender sympathies, warm affection and unfaltering devotion to what he believed was right. The sorrow of his colleagues at his death is lightened by the belief, that though suddenly called, he joyfully passed to the presence of his Lord.

FINANCIAL.

The continued prostration of all business enterprises and the great reduction of incomes from every source, again affect unfavorably the receipts of the Society.

The receipts during the year 1878 have been:—

Donations and collections.....	\$10,682 64
Legacies	1,415 20
Emigrants toward their expenses.....	260 50
For common school education in Liberia.....	420 63
Other sources, including \$366.20 from investments realized,.....	3,006 64
Receipts	\$15,785 61
Balance, January 1, 1878.....	908 49
Making the resources.....	\$16,694 10
The disbursements have been.....	16,406 87
Balance in Bank, December 31, 1878.....	\$ 287 23

EXPEDITIONS.

The bark "Liberia," whose departure was mentioned in the last Report, arrived at Monrovia, February 6th. Two deaths have taken place among the fifty-three emigrants sent in her, neither of them, however, from causes peculiar to the African climate.

Two expeditions have since been dispatched, as follows: By the "Liberia," from New York, June 19, consisting of seventy emigrants, and by the new trader "Monrovia," from the same port, December 3, comprising thirty-one persons. They were mostly in families, and the description of a portion of them visited by a gentleman of judgment and experience applies equally to all, viz.: "They are a very intelligent set of people and of more than average ability, leading me to hope that they will do well for themselves and be a help to Africa."

These one hundred and one emigrants were from the following named places: Boston, Mass., 14; Norfolk, Va., 3; Indian Town, Currituck Co., 51; Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., 8; Woodville, Perquimons Co., 4;

and Shiloh, Camden Co., N. C., 2; Marion, S. C., 1; Pensacola, Florida, 6; and Marshall, Texas, 12. Forty-four were reported to be communicants in Christian churches. Of the adult males, 12 are farmers, 4 clergymen, 3 carpenters, and one each a cooper, miller, machinist, cabinet-maker, bricklayer, plasterer, teacher, and physician. Nearly all reached the vessels at their own expense, while others gave us \$119.50 in repayment, and a few contributed \$141 toward the cost of their passage to Liberia. They were thoroughly equipped and every possible precaution taken to insure their comfort and safety at sea and during acclimation. Both companies are to locate at Brewerville, a growing settlement named in honor of the late Charles Brewer, Esq., long an enlightened friend of Africa. For this purpose, the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society generously appropriated \$7,000 from the residuary bequest of Mr. Brewer to that old and zealous auxiliary.

The "Liberia," in a thick fog, when four days out, collided with the Australian bark "Marti." No one on the "Liberia" was injured, nor did the accident cause her to leak, nor do any harm to the hull below the rail. It, however, carried away her bowsprit, with rigging attached, and started the windlass. The Captain thought better to return for repairs—which were completed in two days, the water casks were refilled, and she again sailed June 30th, the emigrants remaining on board all the time, happy and not in the least discouraged. The "Liberia" arrived out August 10th, and at the latest dates the passengers by her were well and contented at Brewerville.

This is the first voyage of the "Monrovia," a clipper bark of 543 tons register, built of the best materials for Messrs. Yates & Porterfield, long engaged in the West African trade. She is described as the best in arrangements of all the vessels in the business, having superior accommodations for twenty cabin passengers, and can take in the poop, which is thoroughly ventilated with side-lights and sky-lights, about ninety emigrant passengers. Her cost, when coppered and ready for sea, is \$30,000.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the Society has been uninterrupted for the past fifty-eight years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,291, and a total from the beginning of 15,289, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,001 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

Largely increased numbers of the intelligent and enterprising portion of the colored population are contemplating emigration to Liberia. The

demand upon the Colonization Society, growing more and more pressing, and coming from every quarter, for information about that Republic and for the means of settlement there, far exceeds anything of the kind in its history. It is believed that half a million of people are considering removal to Africa as their home and nationality.

During the year, applications have been received from residents of the following places, viz. :—

Massachusetts. Boston, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain.

Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Reading.

Maryland. Easton.

District of Columbia. Washington.

Virginia. Gordonsville, Norfolk, Richmond, Sevensville.

North Carolina. Battleboro, Camden, Concord, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Enfield, Faison, Hookertown, Indian Town, Lexington, Maysville, New Berne, Raleigh, Roanoke Island, Rocky Mount, Rose Dale, Shiloh, Smithfield, South Mills, Warsaw, Woodbridge.

South Carolina. Columbia, Jonesville, Union.

Georgia. Albany, Augusta, Blakely, Camilla, Milford.

Florida. Jacksonville, Milton, Monticello, Pensacola, Pineville, Yalaha.

Alabama. Belleville, Burnsville, Claiborne, Gosport, Greenville.

Mississippi. Aberdeen, Austin, Egypt, Senatobia.

Louisiana. Bastrop, Fillmore, Monroe, New Orleans, Pattersonville, Thibodaux.

Texas. Calvert, Hallettsville, Houston, Luling, Marshall, Wharton.

Arkansas. DeView, Duncan, Galloway, Helena, Little Rock, Mariana, Poplar Grove, Trenton,

Tennessee. Bristol, Memphis, Nashville, Versailles.

Kentucky. Birmingham, Louisville.

Illinois. Chicago, Randolph.

Missouri. Kansas City.

Exodus Associations have been formed at several of the places above named. Those at Pineville, Florida, are said to have 800 members, at Houston, Texas, 300, and at Helena, Arkansas, 500, proposing to charter and fit out vessels and proceed at their own expense direct to Liberia.

AN EXODUS.

Since our last Anniversary, there has been witnessed the first effective movement made by the American people of color from their own original, voluntary action and at their own expense, to remove to the land of their ancestors. March 21, the bark "Azor" was dedicated to its special mission at Charleston with religious services, and April 21 she sailed from that City full of emigrants for Monrovia. Nearly as many more, eager to go, were left for want of room.

The Azor is a bark of 400 tons burthen, purchased at Boston by the Liberia Joint Stock Steamship Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of South Carolina, and composed entirely of men of African descent. The number of emigrants who embarked, including both sexes and all ages, was 274. Two Church organizations were formed among them while at Charleston, viz.: The Azor African M. E. Church, with Rev. S. Flegler as pastor, and the Shiloh Baptist Church, with deacons and clerk; but no pastor.

The measles were unfortunately taken on board the Azor by her passengers, and amid the discomforts of people so hastily brought together without previous experience at sea, the ship fever made its appearance. The Directors of the expedition had been disappointed in securing the services of an educated physician, so that there was no proper medical attendance, and twenty-four of the emigrants died on the way, a large part of whom were children.

May 28, the eyes of the passengers were rejoiced by the sight of African land. On account of calms, sickness and shortness of water, the Azor entered Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, and her Captain there engaged the mail steamer Ethiopia to tow her to Monrovia, where she cast anchor, June 3. By the 5th of June all the emigrants, including two born on the voyage, were landed in Monrovia, where the Liberians gave them a warm reception: called a meeting of the leading citizens at the city Hall to welcome them, and there had a general interchange of views, satisfactory to all.

The Azor made the home run in thirty-six days, arriving at Charleston, July 24, when she was chartered for a freighting voyage to London. She returned, in ballast, to Charleston, January 10, and is said to be in course of preparation for a second trip to Monrovia, to sail February 20, with about 150 passengers and a venture of goods by merchants and others of Charleston for the Liberia market.

Ex-President Warner, in a letter of November 19, says: "The larger portion of the Azor people have settled at Poor-Bar or Digby, a few miles to the North and West of Monrovia; others have removed to Dixville, a village just in the rear of New-Georgia, leaving Messrs. Irons and Gilliard and a few families still in Monrovia."

It is proper to state that the American Colonization Society had no agency in the expedition by the Azor, except in active sympathy and best wishes, and experienced advice and counsel freely given to those prominently engaged. They preferred to manage it alone, and mistakes followed. These can and will doubtless be avoided in future. It is a gratifying reflection that this Society, in sending 165 expeditions, has had no serious casualty happen to either vessel or emigrants. Special care has been taken to make their passage safe and comfortable, and kind Providence has given prosperity.

A RACE MOVEMENT.

“In addition to the applications for transportation to Liberia and the independent shipment just mentioned, it is well to recall the fact that petitions, representing thousands of freedmen, have been presented to the present Congress asking assistance, to the amount of \$100 each, to enable them to remove to Africa, this being the sum formerly granted for the settlement in Liberia of each African recaptured from slave ships. For this amount the American Colonization Society will furnish a passage to that Republic, and six months provision and shelter after arrival, with land.

“This spontaneous uprising is worthy the serious attention of the whole nation. It indicates the beginning of a race movement which is certain to gather force as it progresses; and this power will be in proportion to the social disabilities of the people of color in this country, to their natural increase, to the competition of white labor, and to the advantages of freedom, education and political advancement in a land which is ruled entirely by their own race.

“There will be great need of wisdom and experience to organize and outfit expeditions, and to control the character and conditions of emigration so as to provide for the health, subsistence and comfort of the emigrants, and to select those whose intelligence, industry and resolution shall afford reasonable guarantees of success.

“The religious and missionary elements which enter into this movement are in full keeping with the same high motives which inspired the founders of this Society and which have been supreme in its history of sixty-two years. Instead of being dead and buried, it now appears that a new era in African Colonization is at hand—the era of a voluntary and self-sustaining emigration, in large numbers and with increasing resources. It is clear that the Society will have a very important part to act in the new exodus. Certain it is, that but for what it has done in planting civilization and Christianity in Liberia, the very suggestion of this African exodus would have been impossible. Its record of more than three score years is full of undeserved contumely and hindrances, but its quiet unyielding work has given Liberia to Africa, and has made peaceful colonization the historical sequel to emancipation in these United States.”

LIBERIA.

The state of affairs in Liberia shows signs of improvement, and that progress, material and spiritual, will more than ever characterize her future.

Hon. Anthony W. Gardner, who was inaugurated President of Liberia, January 7th, at Monrovia, was born in Southampton Co., Virginia,

January 24th, 1820, and was taken by his parents, both of whom were free, to the then Colony, arriving there January 11th, 1831, in the brig *Volador*, sent by this Society. His mother died July 7, 1865, but his father, born August 25th, 1796, still lives and is in good health.

President Gardner obtained his education in Liberia, and has held important positions—serving for sixteen consecutive years as a member of the National Legislature, and four years as Vice-President. His inaugural address exhibits ability, patriotism and statesmanship—pledging himself “to remove as far as possible, the weight which serves to retard labor and to discourage the husbandman, and to have money not only current with the Government, but with the citizens.”

The coffee of Liberia, pronounced by those of experience equal in quality to any in the world and superior to most, has been of late in extensive demand. The last crop was the largest ever known, 90,000 pounds of which were brought to New York in May, commanding some \$22,000. The bark *Elverton*, dispatched from Brazil, took, in April, about 100,000 coffee plants and 50,000 pounds of coffee seed; she returned to Monrovia in November for a similar cargo, which was readily procured. An order for 100,000 coffee seed has been sent from Jamaica. Queensland, South Australia, Ceylon, Java, Natal, Venezuela, Costa Rica and other countries are importing and planting Liberia coffee, and generally with extraordinary success. It is hardy and grows where other species will not, it resists the attacks of the dreaded leaf disease and yields enormously. It is stated that on an estate in Ceylon, where the Liberian plant has been tested, the unsurpassed crop of two tons of the fragrant berry has been gathered.

In a revival of religion, native heathen from a wide section of country attended the meetings, and it was ascertained that among those professing conversion were residents of villages as far inland as Boporo. *The Observer* of October 26, says: “The sum of \$2,758.93 has been expended for repairs on the Monrovia M. E. church. All of this money, except a few dollars, was contributed in Monrovia. * * * On Thanksgiving Day, a collection was taken in Trinity E. church, Monrovia, in aid of the building fund, and \$240 were received.”

Liberia needs a railroad, and good common roads with substantial bridges over the creeks, for at least one hundred miles back, to locate the new comers at once from the ship into the healthy regions, and open to their astonished and thankful gaze one of the finest countries in the world, only waiting for the civilized and Christian settler to make it as desirable a home as may be found anywhere. The Government is not able to carry out these necessary internal improvements, and yet it is felt that some such provision ought to be made to diminish the inconveniences and lessen the labors of immigrants, and to reach a magnifi-

cent field for commercial enterprise. Let white Americans thus give to black Americans the facilities for moving eastward from California to the banks of the Niger, and further still to the highlands of Abyssinia. And who can say that it may not be reserved for the United States to cross two continents by the energy of her citizens and plant her institutions from the Indian to the Pacific Ocean?

TESTIMONY.

The much talked of exodus to Liberia has called out hostile criticism of that Republic. Happily the evidence is at hand of two visitors of preconceived opposition to the country, who made an examination of it during the year.

Mr. A. B. Williams, the correspondent of the *News and Courier* of Charleston, S. C., who accompanied the Azor passengers, wrote to that paper: "There is one feature of Liberian life worthy of commendation. As soon as they acquire means, they seem generally to go out to enlarge their ideas by travel and observation. Many of those whom I met had been to, and generally through, England and America, and several over the Continent of Europe. * * * The general life of the older and wealthier planters along the St. Paul's resembles in many particulars that of the Southern planter in the 'good old days.' Having a good brick house built, and his coffee or sugar plantation well under way, the tiller of the soil generally takes his ease, wears good clothes, only exercising a supervision of his affairs. * * * As the present generation is growing old, the children take charge after the return of the heir from his schooling and 'finishing tour.' In view of all this, it is ridiculous to suppose that the Liberians are relapsing into barbarism. On the contrary, it is apparent that each generation is bringing them steadily nearer to perfect civilization."

Dr. A. L. Stanford, who went out as a Commissioner from his race in Arkansas, returned during the summer with a favorable report. In a letter to our Rooms, he remarks:—"After traveling extensively in Liberia and observing the prosperous condition of the colony which the American Colonization Society has planted and, I am convinced, firmly established, I am prepared to lend my aid in disabusing the public mind in regard to the noble efforts put forth by that Society in elevating the down-trodden Negro race. I entertain very different views from what I held before. I verily believe that Africa is the natural home of the Negro, and that ere long the remnant of her descendants, wherever dispersed, will return to that land. Could not a deeper interest be awakened in the public mind in behalf of the people desiring to emigrate, so as to render them more assistance? Could not some means be devised or plan adopted so as to afford them cheap transportation from the South? I favor a gradual emigration of the more enterprising,

hard-working and intelligent class of American Negroes. I believe such a course would prove a blessing to Africa and to the race. The letters sent by persons in Liberia to their friends in this country do more to counteract the influence of opposers and contradict false rumors respecting that Republic than any other human power can possibly do. I shall be ready to go with my family so soon as I am relieved from the General Assembly of Arkansas, which will be about the 10th of March."

The "labor of our country" seems to be the chief barrier in the way of the most ardent philanthropists, paralyzing their efforts to promote the magnificent work of Colonization in the continent of Africa by efficient workers, providentially prepared in the United States by the discipline of a severe school. Strange that any one should grudge Africa the advantages they may be able to confer upon her. But labor in the United States, as elsewhere, will adjust itself to the circumstances with which God, in furtherance of His purposes, will surround that country. Eastward the star of Empire is taking its way, and the vacuum formed by the exodus of Negroes going east may be filled by Chinese coming east.

EDUCATION.

The three schools at Arthington (2) and Brewerville (1) supported from the income of a fund in the care of this Society, have been continued with an aggregate of 108 scholars and with the same general progress as in past years.

The Hall Free School at Cape Palmas, sustained by the Maryland State Colonization Society, is reported as "progressing, with an increase of scholars." The regular attendance is given at from forty-five to fifty, of whom six are aborigines. "Punctuality, industry, neatness, respect for the rights and feelings of others and a strict regard for truth," are said to be "enforced as far as possible."

The following statement has lately been made by the Presidents of the two organizations which have charge of endowments for the Professorships of The Liberia College: "'The Trustees, at Boston, of Donations for Education in Liberia,' in connection with the New York State Colonization Society, have for fifteen years past maintained a collegiate institution at Monrovia, under the title of The Liberia College. The result has been that at no time has there been to exceed fourteen pupils in its classes, and that but ten pupils have passed a full course. At present there are but three pupils, and there is no prospect of a material increase. Under these circumstances, both the above mentioned bodies, after a very full ascertainment of the facts relating to the College, have come to the conclusion that the only hope of its successful prosecution will be a removal from its present site into the interior, at a convenient position to accommodate

pupils from the Aborigines, and to make it in a good degree self-supporting, by making it in the main a manual labor institution. The Trustees of the College in Africa have passed resolutions consenting to the removal, and several of the interior settlements will, from their limited means, aid somewhat in the expenses of the removal. The plan proposed will involve a small outlay to obtain sufficient buildings to accommodate the Professors and pupils. It is believed that the expenditure of \$5,000 for this purpose will be sufficient to establish it in a new site and maintain fifty pupils without additional aid for several years."

It being felt that some one especially representing the patrons and Trustees in the United States should go to Liberia to arouse the people and organize their efforts for education, the Rev. John B. Pinney, LL.D., was early in the year appointed President and Fulton Professor in the College, and spent several months in Liberia. He returned to this country, via Liverpool, in September, and again embarked for the eighth time for Africa by the new trader *Monrovia*, with as fresh feelings and enthusiastic zeal for the elevation of the "Dark Continent," as he exhibited forty-five years ago.

The *Monrovia Seminary* was re-opened, in June, under the superintendency of Rev. R. J. Kellogg, of the Methodist E. Church. It is stated to have over one hundred pupils in the primary, intermediate and higher departments, most of whom are paying their tuition fees.

The Preparatory Department of The Liberia College, the Alexander High School at Clay-Ashland, and a school at Bassa where the higher branches are taught, each in charge of a graduate of The Liberia College, are giving marked satisfaction. The Government schools are affording instruction to a large number of children. Not the least want of the Republic is the establishment, at suitable places, of a few institutions of an academic grade, especially for females.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The able and enlightened Secretary of the Navy in his late Annual Report says:—"The *Ticonderoga* has been detailed, under the command of Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, for special service upon the Coast of Africa. This service is regarded as especially important in its relations, not merely to international matters confided to it, but to our commercial interests. The officer assigned to this command is peculiarly fitted for the delicate duty confided to him, and the most satisfactory results are expected from his cruise. Besides his other duties, he has been designated to act as a Commissioner to adjust a controversy in reference to the boundary line between the British possessions in Africa and Liberia."

Commodore Shufeldt is admirably qualified for the high and responsible mission entrusted him, and upon the execution of which he left

Norfolk, Va., in the steamer Ticonderoga, December 7th. The territory of Liberia was in olden times the very centre of the slave-trade traffic; but it is now one of the principal seats of West African commerce and civilization, and of Christian education and influence. Without any extraordinary cost or effort, therefore, the United States may be brought in contact with every portion of the Republic and its vast interior, and by judicious measures, may set 50,000,000 of natives to work to bring together the rich resources of their soil for foreign exportation, in exchange for the surplus manufactures of America.

Congress would do well to promptly furnish such aid in establishing commercial and postal facilities as will develop and strengthen African trade, and thus, by placing American merchants upon an equality with competing nations, stimulate and encourage the early revival and extension of American industries. England, a few years since, subsidized a line of steamers to Liberia and the West Coast of Africa, and the result already is that two lines of twenty-four steamers are plying from Liverpool, carrying the mails, many of the passengers and much of the freight to and from the United States.

THE OPEN GATE.

Travelers have made known the fact that the heart of Africa, instead of being a wild waste, possesses a wonderful lake system, a most fertile soil, and many millions of vigorous and interesting people. This region is being largely patronized by British Missionary Societies, from the East Coast.

The country east of Liberia affords to the United States a distinct African field, and a natural one. There is no other portion of the Continent so promising for commercial activity and Christian labor. That Republic is a base of operations on the West Coast in sympathy with America. Boporo has been occupied as a missionary station, Musardu can be easily reached, and the way seems open from that to the waters of the Niger, and beyond the Niger to the heart of Soudan.

The American nation, through the instrumentality of its Negro population, has it in her power to do more for the "Dark Continent" than any other Christian nation. The United States can send farmers, mechanics and merchants allied in blood and race to the indigenous inhabitants. It can furnish not only the song, the prayer and the sermon, but the singers, teachers and preachers who can live in that country. Agriculture and commercial operations, and the example of well regulated domestic life, would exemplify and enforce the teachings of the heralds of the gospel. That despoiled Continent may be thus soon made to say to her despoilers:—"Ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto good."

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1879.*

The Annual meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in Metropolitan M. E. Church, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The pastor of the Church, Rev. H. R. Naylor, D.D., led in prayer.

The Sixty-Second Annual Report of the Society was presented by the Corresponding Secretary, who also read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, and Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Principal of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

The following resolution was offered and advocated by Hon. G. Washington Warren of Boston, Mass.

Resolved, That a Memorial be respectfully presented by the President and the Executive Committee, on behalf of the Society, to Congress at its present session, praying that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made for the purpose of making explorations and surveys upon the Western Coast of Africa, and from Liberia into the interior of that densely populated continent, with the view to the building up of American trade and commerce therewith; the same to be expended under the sanction of the Secretary of the Navy, in the employment of the officers attached to the United States steamer now on that Coast and of other scientific experts, and for other necessary expenses or in such manner as Congress may deem most advisable.

The President of the Society followed in support of the resolution, when it was unanimously adopted.

The Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M., in its rooms in the Colonization Building.

Rev. James Saul, D.D., pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 22, 1879.*

The AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met at the appointed time, and in the absence of President Latrobe, detained by professional engagements in Baltimore, Vice President Harvey Lindsly, M.D., presided.

The Minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

President William H. Allen, Hon. Peter Parker and Rev. John W. Chickering, D.D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the year 1879.

On motion of Rev. Alfred Elwyn, it was

Resolved, That our acknowledgments are due and are hereby tendered, to Bishop Howe of Central Pennsylvania, and to General Armstrong of the Hampton, Va., Institute, for their able and eloquent addresses, and to Judge Warren of

Boston, and President Latrobe of Baltimore, for their remarks delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Pastor and Trustees of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, for their kindness and courtesy in granting its use for the exercises of our Anniversary.

President Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a Report recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the election of Hon. G. Washington Warren of Massachusetts, as an additional Vice President, as follows:—

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

1888. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.
1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga.	1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y.
1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del.	1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass.
1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D., N. Y.
1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Indiana.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U.S.N., Conn.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons named.

On motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1879.*

The Board of Directors of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Harvey Lindsly presided, and at his request the Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Hon. Mr. Parker, President Welling and Rev. Dr. Addison were appointed a Committee on credentials; who retired and subsequently reported the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1879:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rt. Rev. M. A. De W. Howe, D. D.,* Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., William V. Pettit, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. James Saul, D. D.,* Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., Joseph P. Brinton, Esq., William H. Allen, Esq., LL.D.,* Rev. Alfred Elwyn,* Rev. Henry L. Phillips, Edward D. Marchant, Esq., William Montelius, Esq.

The following Directors were reported to be in attendance:

Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, President James C. Welling, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D.D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Hon. G. Washington Warren, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, be invited to sit with the Board and to participate in its deliberations.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from Life Directors,—Rev. John Maclean, D.D., Jan. 20th; Edward Coles, Esq., Jan. 18th; Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Jan. 17th; Rev. S. Ireneus Prime, D.D., Jan. 18th; Rev. George W. Samson, D.D., Jan. 17th; and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D.D., Jan. 16th.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Second Annual Report of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to a special Committee to select portions to be read at the Anniversary this evening.

Judge Warren, Mr. Elwyn, and President Welling were appointed the Committee.

* In attendance.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report, with certificate of audit; also, a statement of receipts by States during the year 1878, and list of the property of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Report of the Society as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Standing Committees were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Alfred Elwyn, Judge Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, William Gunton, Esq., Reginald Fendall, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D.D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. James Saul, D.D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. Alfred Elwyn, President James C. Welling.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, William Gunton, Esq., Reginald Fendall, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—President James C. Welling, Rev. James Saul, D.D., Judge Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—President James C. Welling, Rev. James Saul, D.D., Judge Charles C. Nott.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Bishop Howe and Judge Warren were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Saul, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient that a meeting of this Society, in connection with the Pennsylvania Auxiliary, be held at a suitable time during this year, in the city of Philadelphia, and that the Executive Committee make arrangements for the same, and that they endeavor to obtain several speakers to make short addresses; and that one of the speakers be invited to present a brief statement of the origin, rise, progress and results already obtained by the Society.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee take into consideration the expediency of holding similar meetings in the cities of New York and Boston, in conjunction with the Auxiliary and other Societies in those cities.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 22, 1879.*

The Board of Directors met at the appointed time, Dr. Lindsly in the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Saul.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

The following letter from President Latrobe was read and ordered to be entered on the records with an expression of the regret of the Board at the inability of the President to meet with the Directors on the present occasion, viz. :

BALTIMORE, January 20, 1879.

My dear Mr. Coppinger :—

A jury was sworn this morning in a cause in our Superior Court here, which will occupy from 10 o'clock to-morrow until the adjournment of the Court at 3 P. M. This will prevent my being present at the opening of the meeting at 12 M. to-morrow; but will not prevent my being with you in the evening at the Metropolitan Church, and I hope will not prevent my attendance with the Board on Wednesday. Under ordinary circumstances I might have put off the trial that now embarrasses me, but it was impossible for me in this case to do so.

Faithfully yours,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE, President, &c.

Hon. Mr. Parker, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that, in their judgment, there was no business in the papers referred to them calling for action at this time.

Judge Warren, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Finance have examined the securities named in the Statement prepared by the Treasurer, and find the same to be correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, reported that, in their judgment, there was no business in the papers referred to them calling for the special attention of the Board.

Judge Nott, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Agencies respectfully report that this subject is necessarily involved with and conditioned by the future policy of the Society. If there should be a largely increased emigration to Liberia under the control and with the assistance of the Society, agencies to awaken public interest and collect funds will be indispensable. If, on the contrary, the action of the Society shall be reduced to that of acquiring and disseminating information, looking to the welfare of Liberia and her immigrants, or if the interest of the public should be so apathetic that the funds collected will be substantially nothing more than the compensation of the agents, then clearly the system of agencies should be abandoned and the Society's course should conform to the conditions of its problem of duty. In the present agitated but unsettled state of the American-African mind it is impossible to forecast with certainty the precise path which the Society should pursue. A single month may bring about a condition of things which would fully task the energies of the Society, and warrant it in appealing promptly to the public for aid, and promptitude and efficiency would require the instrumentality of active agents. For these reasons the Committee submit and recommend the adoption of the following Resolution,—

Resolved, That the power of appointing agents to solicit subscriptions for the cause of African Colonization, either at a fixed compensation or for a percentage of the amounts collected, be confided to the Executive Committee; but that the Committee be instructed not to establish such agencies unless there be reason to believe that the amounts collected will be largely in excess of the expenses of an agency.

Judge Warren, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report: which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1878. and the vouchers for the same, and find the account to be correct.

President Welling, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read a Report; which was, on motion, accepted, amended, and approved, and is as follows:—

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Emigration, beg leave respectfully to report that at the last Annual Meeting of the Society it was recorded as a matter of just exultation that, for the first time in its history, it had been able, during the previous year, to dispatch to Liberia a company of emigrants who had contributed to defray a considerable portion of the expenses attendant upon their emigration. At the same time the hope was expressed that this gratifying fact might prove the harbinger of a new system that should prevail more and more among our colored fellow-citizens who propose to remove to Liberia; and the Executive Committee were instructed to have primary reference, in the choice of emigrants, to their character and ability to meet a whole or a part of the expenses of their transportation. In logical pursuance of the policy thus initiated, your Committee recommend, that during the next year, the Executive Committee be advised to afford aid to no adult male emigrant who shall not contribute at least one-half the sum necessary to defray the expense of his emigration. Your Committee believe that among the half-million of colored people who are, it is said, considering the expediency of emigrating to Liberia, it should not be difficult to find a class who are able to help themselves in this matter, and whom the Society could help with the assurance that it was sending out men of some energy and self-reliance, who would contribute in their measure to develop the resources and strengthen the social forces of the African Republic. And while suggesting this new condition in the case of male adults, your Committee beg leave to renew the recommendation of former years—that the Executive Committee should have due regard to the intellectual and moral character of the emigrants whom they select as the partial beneficiaries of the Society.

President Welling, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Education in Liberia, respectfully beg leave to report that if some misfortunes seem to have overtaken the cause of higher education in the Republic, it is nevertheless to be hoped that the educational facilities and appliances of the Liberian people will, in the end, be so adjusted to their local wants and peculiar conditions, as to insure a sound and steady progress in all the arts and sciences best adapted to strengthen and adorn their civilization. Educational constitutions, like all other constitutions of society, must be, if they are to work beneficially, the natural and normal outgrowths of the social state which they are meant to subserve. In the mean time, it should be our aim, as far as possible, to foster an educational spirit in Liberia, and to study the forms under which that spirit may find the most judicious and the most available expressions.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Saul, it was

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with Rev. John Orcutt, D.D., our respected General Secretary, in his severe and long-continued illness, from which we trust he may soon recover.

Resolved, That as expressing our appreciation of his many valuable services in the cause of Colonization, first as Agent and afterward as Secretary, we hereby appoint him "Honorary Secretary" of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Special Committee to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries, reported, recommending the election of the following:—

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M.D., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL.D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D.D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

The proposed amendment of the Constitution, offered by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, January 9, 1877, and considered by this Board at the annual sessions of 1877 and 1878, was taken up and pending discussion, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the legal bearings of the Act of Incorporation of the Society on the proposed change of the Constitution, now under consideration, be referred to a Committee of three, to report at their earliest convenience.

Judges Nott and Warren, and Mr. Fendall were appointed the Committee.

Mr. Fendall, from the special Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported that, in their opinion, there was no legal obstacle in the way of adopting the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Society.

The Board continued the further consideration of the proposed change of Article Second of the Constitution, and on the question being put, it was agreed to unanimously, as follows:—

ARTICLE SECOND.—The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

At 12 o'clock M., the appointed hour for the meeting of the Society, the Board of Directors took a recess for ten minutes; at the expiration of which time, it was again called to order.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Parker, it was

Resolved, That Rev. John W. Chickering, D.D., be invited to sit with the Board and take part in its deliberations.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for such action as they may think proper.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Saul, and then, on motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

EXPLORATION OF LIBERIA.

MEMORIAL OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In the Senate of the United States, Wednesday, February 12, Senator Anthony said:—"I present you the Memorial of the American Colonization Society, in favor of an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purpose of making explorations and surveys upon the western coast of Africa, and from Liberia into the interior of that densely populated continent, with the view of building up trade and commerce therewith. Mr. President, I deprecate very much the practice of printing memorials in the RECORD, and I think I have never asked to have one so printed unless it was from a State, but I ask to have this one printed. It is a matter of great interest."

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed; as follows:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives

of the United States in Congress assembled :

The Memorial of the American Colonization Society respectfully represents:

That at the sixty-second anniversary meeting of the Society, held in the city of Washington, on the 21st day of January, 1879, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

"*Resolved*, That a Memorial be respectfully presented by the President and the Executive Committee on behalf of the Society to Congress at its present session, praying that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made for the purpose of making explorations and surveys upon the western coast of Africa, and from Liberia into the interior of that densely populated continent, with the view to the building up of American trade and commerce therewith, the same to be expended under the sanction of the Secretary of the Navy, in the employment of the officers attached to the United States steamer now on that coast and of other scientific experts, and for other and necessary expenses or in such other manner as Congress may deem most advisable."

The scope of the resolution is apparent upon its face. It may not be irrelevant, however, to state more fully the reasons for its adoption and the considerations which seem to commend it to Congress at this time.

The object of the American Colonization Society, often misunderstood and misrepresented, has been to provide a place on the west coast of Africa, to which the colored people of the United States might emigrate whenever they believed that by doing so they would better their condition; prompted by the same motives that brought a European emigration to our shores. That this object has been accomplished by persistent efforts, through seasons of good report and evil report, is fully demonstrated in the now firmly established Republic of Liberia.

When the American Colonization Society was founded, Dec. 21, 1816, there were some who supported it from philanthropic motives; and some, again, who believed that whatever other results it might have, it would be a great missionary enterprise, by which the religion and civilization of a Christian country would be introduced into a pagan land; and others, again, in the early days of the Society may have contributed to its support from still different motives. But whatever the views of its early friends, they all converged to the same result, and the Republic of Liberia stands to the credit of them all.

In the last sixty years, however, great changes have taken place in the civilized world; and Liberia has acquired an importance which it cannot be supposed that the most sanguine of its founders ever dreamed of. It may be said without exaggeration that Africa at this day attracts the attention of the whole civilized world, not because of the explorations of Livingstone and Schweinfurth and Stanley, but because of the vast market that it affords for the relief of both Europe and America from the over-

productiveness of manufacturing industry. To be convinced of this it is only necessary to note the efforts that England, which suffers the most from the glut of existing markets, is making to open and extend new ones in all directions; and nowhere are her efforts more apparent than in Africa. Without going into details, which would extend this memorial beyond its proper limits, it is believed that wherever England has been able to obtain a foothold on the coast there she has planted her flag. With or without reason it has been said that she has regarded Africa as a "preserve" peculiarly her own.

Of all the nations that have established relations with Liberia, none have been more uniformly and thoroughly friendly to her than England. She was the first to recognize the independence of the colored Republic and make a commercial treaty with it. She presented to it the single vessel that at one time constituted its revenue marine; and as soon as this wore out replaced it by another. When the Liberian government wanted a loan the money was obtained in England; and at this time Englishmen are, through citizens of Liberia, becoming interested in the coffee plantations on the St. Paul's. In a word, England has recognized the fact that Liberia is one of those gateways into Africa through which may be introduced the products of her manufactures. This is said with no purpose of deprecation. Religion and civilization march in the rear of the teachings of the loom and forge, and have everywhere followed in the track of England.

But Liberia is of America, though her people are the descendants of Africans. The United States is their mother country; and, whatever England may have done for the Republic in the way here mentioned, the sympathies of the Liberians are on this side of the Atlantic; and the time will come, when, vast as our country is, extensive as is the market which it affords and will continue to afford, we, too, shall feel the want that now affects England. Even at the present time it may be doubted whether we would not be all the better for markets beyond the seas.

There is in the interior, back from Liberia, a fertile and thickly inhabited country, the proper exploration of which would be a means of bringing it into closer connection with the coast-line of the Republic. This now extends from the British territory of Sierra Leone on the northwest to a point east of Cape Palmas and the Cavalla river, a distance of more than five hundred miles, that would be the width of the gateway, so to speak, through which commerce would find its way to the interior. Journeys inland from Monrovia have been undertaken from time to time by individuals; but nothing worthy of the name of an exploration has been attempted, although enough has been discovered to justify the belief that with sufficient pecuniary means and adequate scientific knowledge and experience, results would be obtained in the interest of commerce fully justifying the present application, in support of which there might be cited the exploration by Lynch of the shores of the Dead Sea, the voyage of Wilkes to the Antarctic regions and to the islands of the Pacific, and the aid which Congress has given to the efforts that have been made to solve the problem of an open Polar Sea.

Nor would this be the first time that Liberia has found favor with the National Government. For many years the "Liberated Africans," rescued by the United States vessels of war from slave ships, were landed at Monrovia and placed in charge of the American Colonization Society, which was paid for their support. Many of the descendants of those who were thus saved from the horrors of the middle passage are now among the best citizens of Liberia. For a long time, and while the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain required it, a naval force was kept up on the west coast whose principal station was at Monrovia; so that what is now solicited from Congress is but an extension of the countenance and assistance, direct and indirect, that this people, linked so closely in its origin with our own country, has hitherto received at its hands. There is nothing new, in principle or in practice, in what is now asked for.

Religion and philanthropy have done the work thus far of the American Colonization Society. Commerce now must be the agent to complete it; and it is in this connection that the undersigned have the honor to present to you the resolution of the sixty-second annual meeting.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President.*

HARVEY LINDSLY, W. GUNTON, PETER PARKER, JAMES C. WELLING,

CHARLES C. NOTT, REGINALD FENDALL, THOMAS G. ADDISON, *Executive Committee.*

NOT "UNJUST, DISHONORABLE, INEXPEDIENT AND IMPRACTICABLE."

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LATROBE.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, in a speech in the Senate of the United States, on Wednesday, February 7, in advocacy of his scheme for the "Migration of colored persons," said that all attempts at Liberian colonization had been failures; that the scheme was "unjust, dishonorable, inexpedient and impracticable;" that it was "dishonorable to the nation to banish him from his native country," and "inexpedient because the country cannot afford to dispense with his valuable services in its development." Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, for over a quarter of a century president of the American Colonization Society, promptly addressed Mr. Windom an able letter on this subject, concluding as follows:

Not only does the American Colonization Society not contemplate an enforced migration to Liberia, but the second article of its Constitution declares that "The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, *with their own consent*, in Africa, people of color in the United States." The removal of the whole number by any means that it could by any possibility obtain was as much beyond the power as beyond the expectation of the most enthusiastic of the founders of the Society. But, anticipating the condition of affairs which you so well describe as existing and likely to continue to exist in the South, they believed that with such means as they could obtain they might be able to establish a colony on the coast of Africa that would, to repeat your words, "open to the colored man the door of deliverance, and leave him entirely at liberty to go or not as he may choose." The result of their labors has been the Republic of Liberia, the existence of which is certainly a conclusive answer to your assertion that colonization to it is "impracticable." It has not been "impracticable" in the past, and that it will not be so in the future is already shown by the Exodus Association of South Carolina, which, repudiating emphatically all interference on the part of the American Colonization Society, has sent one shipload of emigrants to Liberia, and has advertised but recently to send another. At this very time the Colonization Society has upwards of five hundred thousand applicants for a passage to Liberia, which want of means alone prevents the Society from gratifying.

In addition to "colonization to Liberia" being "unjust, dishonorable" and "impracticable," you say it would be "inexpedient, because the country cannot afford to dispense with the colored man's valuable services in its development." Upon this point I have nothing to say. This is a light in which the American Colonization Society has never regarded this subject. It has been the interest of the colored man alone, unconnected with the interest of the United States and its development,

which the Society has considered. Had its opinion ever been asked it would, not impossibly, have replied that to coerce him to remain would be not less unjust and dishonorable than to coerce him to emigrate; and that the only righteous course was to leave him "entirely at liberty to go or not as he might choose" to Liberia, and this is the course which the American Colonization Society has avowed and acted upon from the beginning.

In an address that was delivered during the late war at an anniversary meeting of the Colonization Society, the pastor of the church in Washington in which it was held, remarked—while the result of the strife was yet doubted—that, "whatever might be the solution of the slave question, the negro question would still remain." Since then this question has lost nothing of its importance. I have no purpose of discussing the possible influence of Liberia in connection with it. Whether, when commerce shall have bridged the Atlantic, so to speak, between Liberia and the United States, as year by year, it is now gradually doing, the colored population may not be prepared to pass over the highway so created to a new home in Africa, just as the Irish and the Germans are now using a like highway on their march to America; whether the old non-slaveholding states will become readier than they have heretofore shown themselves to be, to receive an influx of the colored people of the South agreeably to the plan which you suggest, are matters which the future, during the lapse of many years, can alone determine, the sole purpose of this letter being to show that the scheme of African colonization, without touching upon the question of expediency is neither in its origin, nor in its development, nor in its present practice, "unjust, dishonorable nor impracticable."

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

President of the American Colonization Society.

REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D.D.

A very large circle is saddened by the death of Rev. John Orcutt, D.D., which occurred on Sunday, March 9th, at Hartford, Conn. This sad event, though not unexpected, finds us unprepared to meet, without deep emotion, the heavy affliction which it brings to numerous friends and to this Society.

Dr. Orcutt was born in Acworth, N. H., in 1807. When twenty-one he engaged as a teacher for a short time, then entered the Vermont University, where his mind became imbued with the wisdom of a religious life, and he resolved to prepare for the duties of the Christian ministry. Poor health compelled him to leave the University before completing his course, and he entered, as teacher, the academy at Chester, Vermont.

Soon after this he was licensed to preach, and supplied the Congregational church at South Wellfleet, Mass., for a year and a-half. He then spent two years at Andover Seminary, when he accepted a call to the church at North Reading, Mass. After being the pastor there for five years and of the church at Uxbridge, Mass., seven years, he went to Apalachicola, Florida, for the health of a daughter. During a sojourn of eight months at that place, he organized a Congregational church, and afterward assisted in raising the funds for building a comfortable house of worship.

Returning to Massachusetts Dr. Orcutt was appointed, August 10, 1850, by the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, Agent for Connecticut. January 17, 1856, the Board of Directors elected him Traveling Secretary, and January 21, 1874, General Secretary. Becoming disabled, July, 1878, the Board of Directors, January 22, 1879, appointed him "Honorary Secretary, in appreciation of his many valuable services in the cause of Colonization."

The active connection of Dr. Orcutt with the American Colonization Society embraced a period of some twenty-eight years, during which he presented its claims in most of the States, always manifesting remarkable activity and energy, accompanied by that success which follows persevering patience. Recently, when referring to that portion of his life thus spent, he expressed great satisfaction that he had been called to engage in so noble a work, coupled with the belief that the future would show the wisdom of the inception and labors of the Society.

As a Christian of a pure type, Dr. Orcutt commanded universal respect and confidence. His life was an honor to Christianity, and a living testimony to the sincerity of his convictions and the truth of the doctrines he preached. He was faithful in every relation in which he was placed. His course will render his memory redolent of Heaven in the churches which he served and the cause which he so efficiently promoted. We feel sure that he has received from the divine Lord the welcome salutation, "Well done, good and faithful servant." His name will live for generations among the people of Africa.

DEATH OF FRIENDS.

Recent bereavements may well admonish us who remain, that the time draws near when we also must cease from our labors and render our final account.

REV. DR. BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT, whose death is universally deplored, was long an assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, and for many years an active Manager of the New York Colonization Society, serving the latter for a time as President. He was also a Vice President and a Life Director of the American Colonization Society since

January, 1869. He was a zealous friend and eloquent advocate of the cause, extensively known and esteemed for his great ability and high character.

HON. WILLIAM F. GILES, who died at Baltimore, March 21, had been for a quarter of a century Judge of the United States Court for the District of Maryland, filling that office with scrupulous integrity and conspicuous legal learning. He early identified himself with the Maryland State Colonization Society, of which he was President at the time of his decease, and for many years acted as one of the State Commissioners for promoting emigration to Cape Palmas. He was a devout member and faithful elder in the Presbyterian Church.

The Colonization Society loses an early and liberal contributor to its funds and an able defender by voice and pen, in the death, March 25, at Philadelphia, of REV. DR. HOWARD MALCOM, a man whose abilities and usefulness made him everywhere respected, and whose piety and genial character made him everywhere beloved.

A FEW FACTS PLAINLY STATED.

We take the opportunity of respectfully suggesting to the friends of the American Colonization Society, that the present period is one calling from them the largest liberality in the execution of its objects—as declared in article second of the Constitution, viz.: “To aid the colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.”

Two companies of emigrants were sent during the year 1878 by the Society. They were mostly in families and of marked intelligence, enterprise, industry and Christian excellence. These make the number colonized since the late civil war to be 3,291, and a total from the beginning, including “Liberated Africans,” of 21,001.

The applications for colonization in Africa are unprecedented in number, and come from every quarter of the Union. They are spontaneous and represent, it is believed, 500,000 persons. A few of them, comparatively, promise to pay a part of their expenses; and the purpose is to give such the preference of going, all other things in their favor being equal. Shall these descendants of Africans, torn from their native land, and whose labor has increased the wealth of every portion of the United States, be promptly and generously furnished the desired aid? It is proposed to dispatch an expedition in June and in November next, the number to be sent depending upon the money furnished for the purpose.

The condition of the settlers is vastly improved by their residence in Liberia. As soon as they set foot on its territory they become citizens; they are released from the oppression of prejudice and contempt; they have the means of acquiring property put into their hands, and they

feel the dignity and responsibility of free men, and partake of the inspiration of nationality. The Republic has surmounted many of the difficulties incident to every new settlement, and has reached a point from which its future growth may be regarded as easy and sure. It has now an unbroken seaboard line of about 600 miles, and extends inland almost indefinitely, with an aboriginal population of 1,000,000 residing on its soil and amenable to its laws. Steam-engines, forges, printing-presses, and appliances for building vessels and houses are in operation, thus causing the progress of material civilization to go hand-in-hand with the advance of education and religious truth.

Fifty-two ordained ministers of the gospel were lately reported to be laboring in Liberia, all but one being colored men. Of these, only two were sent from the United States as missionaries. That Republic furnished the fifty out of its own population. Six of these were converts from the heathen tribes and 44 were found among the Liberia settlers. In addition to these, the Christian missions there employ 90 men and women, not ordained, nearly all of whom are Liberians—emigrants sent by this Society, or their children. This simple fact carries away all doubts before it. It teaches that in proportion as we multiply the emigrants from this country, we multiply also the Christian laborers.

It remains only to say that steps have been taken which simplify the machinery and reduce the expenses of the Society, and to invoke from the wise and good that liberal support so urgently needed for a career of increasing activity and usefulness.

OUR PENNSYLVANIA AUXILIARY.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, February 11, 1879, the sum of two thousand dollars was voted in aid of emigrants by the Spring expedition to be sent by the American Colonization Society. William V. Pettit, Esq., chairman of the Committee on Emigration, presented a large number of applications for passage to Liberia, received within one month.

The most urgent appeals came from Boston, Massachusetts, and from Phillips county, Arkansas. A member of the Senate of Arkansas writes that he visited Liberia last year, and desires to remove there with a company. Another writes that three thousand freedmen in his vicinity would go if the necessary means can be secured. Several of the applicants offer to pay their expenses to the place of embarkation and to assist in paying the expenses of their passage to Liberia.

One of the applicants, residing in Boston, states that he was born in British Guiana, and his wife in Charlotte, N. C. He has two small children, and is a member of the Episcopal Church. He writes, "God bless the Republic of Liberia."

Another, writing from Arkansas, says: "I assure you Arkansas has many desiring to go who are second to none among our people in intelligence, morality and industry."

It was voted to hold a public meeting in Philadelphia, in May, in connection with the American Colonization Society, the arrangements to be made by A. M. Burton, Esq., Rev. James Saul, D.D., and William Montelius, Esq.

It was voted that information should be procured in regard to the agricultural, educational and religious condition of the people at Brewerville and Arthington, largely founded by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. The settlements at Crozerville, Marshall, Lincoln, Edina, Buchanan and Herndonville have also been aided by the Society.

Hon. Eli K. Price, President, says: "I never felt more encouraged as to the future of Liberia and the usefulness of all colonization efforts to people and advance that part of Africa."

THE LATE ANNIVERSARY.

Attention is invited to the Sixty-Second Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, and to those portions of the Minutes of the Society and of the Board of Directors, at the meetings held in January last, as are given place in the present REPOSITORY. The addresses of those engaged to speak on the occasion were replete with the best thoughts on African Colonization, and were delivered with a glow of feeling and a vigor of expression that moved the audience to a degree that is unusual. These we expect to present to our readers. The Anniversary is deemed one of the most pleasant and useful ever held in the Capital of the United States. There is evidence of progress towards a clearer and truer conception of the great work of the Society.

APPOINTMENTS.

In view of the disability and consequent death of the Rev. Dr. Orcutt, long the efficient Travelling Secretary of the Society, and of the large and increasing number of applicants for the means of settlement in Liberia, Rev. D. C. Haynes and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker have been appointed to make collections and receive contributions for the Society. These gentlemen are commended to the friends of Africa, for their own sake and for the noble cause they represent. Having had experience in the work in days that are past, it is believed that even greater success will attend their future labors.

LATE FROM LIBERIA.

Letters from Liberia announce the arrival out of the new bark Monrovia, January 6, after a pleasant run of thirty-two days from New York,

and the landing, in good health, of the passengers sent in her by the American Colonization Society. The *Monrovia*, which was at Cape Palmas, February 12, is expected to return in time to leave New York on Saturday, June 14, with emigrants for Brewerville.

The Legislature of Liberia adjourned, January 15, after a session of forty-five days, during which, Messrs. Criswick and Burnell of London, obtained a "concession" for the construction of a railroad from Monrovia to Musardu, which is said to be about one hundred miles inland. We wish all parties success in this enterprize, which is full of promise for the Republic.

The Legislature, taking advantage of the extensive demand for the staple product of the Republic, imposed a tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ th cent a pound on clean coffee, 5 cents on each coffee plant, and 50 cents a bushel on unhulled seed coffee exported.

Prof. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., one of the most cultivated of Africans, writes from Sierra Leone, Feb. 2, that he was going on "a tour into the interior up the Rio Nunez, in order to be able to describe that region of country."

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The U. S. frigate *Ticonderoga*, Commodore Shufeldt (who has been appointed Arbitrator on the North-west of Liberia Boundary Question,) cast anchor at Sierra Leone on the 15th of January. The two Liberian Commissioners, Ex. Vice-President Smith and Attorney General Hilton, with their counsel and witnesses, eleven persons in all, had previously arrived from Monrovia. At the latest date, the English Commissioners, Consul Hopkins of Fernando Po., and Chief Justice Streaten of Sierra Leone, had also reported in person, but were waiting for instructions from their Government.

We agree with the *Reporter* that the revenues of Liberia and Sherbro have suffered by smuggling transactions from the neutral territory, and that it is most desirable that the Commission should meet and not separate until the matter in dispute has been finally settled.

AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT WARNER.

Monrovia, Dec. 6, 1878.

Dear Sir :

In compliance with your request, I now undertake to afford you the information asked for by submitting the following statement.

The political status of Liberia is encouraging. There seems to be a growing disposition by the people in general to render this part of our national life more reassuring and hopeful; and President Gardner dur-

ing the few brief months he has been directing affairs, has done much to restore confidence in all the departments of the country. He has studied to make himself acquainted with its defects and its advantages, directing his efforts to the correction of the one and the promotion of the other. All the talent he has been able to command has been employed as far as circumstances will permit.

The courts are well organized and in a healthy condition; they mete out justice to all to the best of their legal ability which, I must suppose, will bear, if not a critical, yet a high degree of comparison with that of similar tribunals in other lands.

The agricultural interest is not less hopeful than the political, on the contrary it is much more encouraging this year than it was last year. The increasing regard paid to this branch of industry is shown by the unprecedented activity of the farmers in the cultivation of coffee and the rearing of coffee scions for exportation. The large yield of coffee realized last year from plants set out four years before was truly astonishing. There is a steady growing foreign demand both for coffee for seed and plants for cultivation. Two weeks ago a vessel from Brazil was here for plants, and without any delay procured and carried away 100,000 plants, together with a large quantity of seed coffee; and yet the increase of both these articles keeps pace with the demand. But unless a temporary check is put upon this frequent and large exportation of coffee plants, Liberia will not be very long a rival—if indeed she has ever attained to that high position, of other coffee growing countries she is now supplying so liberally with her present most valuable production.

A fresh impulse to the educational department has been given by the re-opening of the M. E. Seminary in Monrovia, which admits between its walls children of parents of the several denominations of Christians. At Bassa, Mr. Ferguson, a graduate of Liberia College, has charge of a school in which the higher branches of studies are pursued. This is giving marked satisfaction in that county. The Alexander High School, now located in Clay-Ashland, under the supervision and instruction of Mr. A. B. King, another graduate of Liberia College, is also doing good work; and the preparatory school in the College, is being carried on with commendable energy and profit by graduate Arthur Barclay, a most efficient teacher. The two schools at Arthington, aggregating seventy-eight scholars and the school at Brewerville, numbering thirty, supported by the American Colonization Society, the latter taught by Mr. Sherwood Capps, are in lively operation.

The government schools are adding their quota of instruction to as many as will attend them. These last schools are under the supervision of Commissioners paid by the government. Many circumstances combine to render a compulsory system of education here impracticable; but as the country rises to a higher sphere of civilization and awakens

to a keener sense of the great importance of an advanced standard of education, and of having an educated population as a means of its safety, it will establish this system and invest it with obligations that will insure it complete success.

It would seem that the commercial interest is outstripping all the former interests, judging from the great activity displayed by those engaged in commercial pursuits, and the amount of shipping done by every steamer calling at the several ports of entry.

Upon the whole Liberia is regarded by close and fair observers to be at present in a far more advanced condition than it has ever been before.

I pass on now to a few brief remarks relative to the emigrants by the *Azor*. These people, after experiencing various and trying vicissitudes during their voyage hither, landed here on the 3d of June last. Though having buried several of their number at sea who died of various diseases, the survivors landed here in cheerful spirits, and this cheerfulness would no doubt have remained with them and been of great value to them under the ordinary untoward circumstances they were destined to experience, but the flashing upon them so early after their arrival the truth that they had come here without bringing with them the necessary supply of provisions and they having no money to procure provisions with here, threw a gloom over some, and a painful despondency seized upon others.

After remaining in Monrovia for some months, three perhaps, subsisting upon the very meagre allowance given them from the slim supply of provisions they had brought with them, eked out with the charitable contributions sent them by sympathizing citizens, they gradually moved off, the larger portion of them going to Digby or Poor-Bar through the aid of government, and the other portion, except a few of its members who remained in the city to perform labor on public and private works, to Dicksville, in the rear of New-Georgia, or about eight miles from Monrovia. I have seen and talked with some of them from each place and all say, with a kind of exultation on their part and a corresponding gratification on my own that they are doing well. A Dicksville man said to me to-day, in answer to my inquiries about the situation and condition of the people at that place, "We are getting along first-rate."

Our February immigrants are now pretty fair Liberians, eating cassada, Palm butter, "Dum boy" and Palm cabbage with about as much appetite and enjoyment as old settlers do. They are hard at work.

In conclusion, I beg to give expression to these reflections:—In taking a broad view of Liberia from various and just standpoints; in regarding the nature and privileges of the shelter it has afforded to thousands of Negroes returned here from servitude in foreign countries, who

have sought in this Republic rest from fretting slavery; in considering its capability of affording to thousands of others a peaceful retreat from the severe hardships and distressing privations they are experiencing in foreign lands; and in summing up the origin and progress of this asylum, taking into the account also the kind of materials used in founding it, and with which it has been carried on for a period of fifty-seven years, it would indeed be strange did we feel no convictions of the greatness of the conception of that philanthropy which conceived the plan to establish here this asylum for the reception of the "dispersed and oppressed children of Africa." And great too was the risk, and momentous the responsibilities assumed by that philanthropy (the American Colonization Society) in catching up a handful of men, women and children—all alike wholly inexperienced in the affairs, and unacquainted with the character of the country to which they were about to be sent, and the habits and customs of the people among whom they were to live.

Underlying all this novel and untried enterprise of the Society was a strong faith prompting the undertaking; and the continued exercise of that same faith joined with corresponding works will accomplish results that will surprise even the most credulous themselves.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

D. B. WARNER.

NOTES FROM THE MONROVIA OBSERVER.—The Members of the Legislature will be received by and will take tea with the President this evening.—The French gunboat "*Vaudreil*" Commander Poudra, from Grand Bassam arrived here on the 17th of Dec., and the Commander paid his respects to the President the next day. The *Vaudreil* left early next morning for Sierra Leone.—The Baptist Sabbath-school of this city held a public exhibition on Tuesday night in the Providence Baptist church. The recitations were well done.—Chas. A. Snetter, Esq., Collector of Customs and Postmaster for Monrovia, returned home from Europe in the S. S. Loanda.—A national convention of the Administration party was held at Clay-Ashland on the 16th of Jan. President Gardner and Vice-President Warner were re-nominated and have assented to their nomination as President and Vice-President.—Hon. E. W. Blyden, our Minister to Great Britain, and Miss Blyden were entertained by the Mayor of Southampton at luncheon, on their arrival at that port *en route* for the West Coast. The party then inspected the harbor and docks. Mr. Blyden is now at Sierra Leone.—The Supreme Court assembled on the 13th of Jan. Chief Justice Parsons and Associate Justice Moore were on the bench. After the opening ceremonies and discussion of a new rule in relation to the number of hours the Court would allow a Counsellor in which to present his case, the Court adjourned until the first Monday in February. There are but four cases on the calender. Associate Justice Priest reached Monrovia, on Saturday.—The Hon. H. C. Brooks has been appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of Greenville.—A change has been made in the tariff; the duties being considerably lowered. One-tenth of the revenue from imports and exports is to be collected in specie and produce, the object being to pay off the interest on our American debt.—In the event that the Boundary Question is decided in favor of Liberia, we understand that many of our merchants will open houses in the territory in dispute. It is not unlikely that should the natives show a friendly spirit one or more ports of entry will be opened above Robertsport.—The emigrants which arrived by the *Monrovia* have been sent to Brewersville.—At the Municipal election held in this city on the 13th inst. Messrs. T. W. Howard, J. S. Payne, Jr., I. C. Dickinson, T. W. Hayes and H. D. Brown were elected Councilmen for the year 1879.

LIBERIA MISSIONARY ITEMS.—The members of the colored Baptist churches in South Carolina have been raising money to send a missionary to Africa. Rev. H. N. Bouey has been selected by their State Convention. He received his education at the Augusta Baptist Institute, of which Rev. J. T. Robert, D.D., is Principal. He has had advantageous offers to remain in this country, but desires to labor in Liberia. His father and mother will probably accompany him.—Rt. Rev. C. Clifton Penick, D. D., Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, has secured an admirable location for a missionary station, at Grand Cape Mount, Liberia. Hon. A. W. Gardner, the President of the Republic of Liberia, furnished thirty acres of land, beautifully situated on a plateau, four hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The Bishop proposes to educate a large number of African youth, particularly of the Vey nation. He writes that "by using goods received from America in our purchases, I hope to make our contingent fund, scholarship fund, etc., go twice as far as heretofore." He reports 300 communicants in his diocese and over 600 Sunday-school scholars.—Rev. William A. Fair, Episcopal missionary from Cape Palmas, Liberia, is now in this country with his wife. He reports forty girls in the Orphan Asylum, but states that the buildings are in great need of repair. The native teacher and lay reader, named "Alonzo Potter," has been very useful at Hoffman station. There are new openings for missionary labor among the Kroo people. The Cavalla river is navigable eighty miles for vessels drawing fifteen feet of water. Numerous large tribes dwell on each side of the river, and many missionaries would find a cordial welcome.—Rev. James M. Priest is the oldest Presbyterian missionary in Africa. He is settled at Greenville, Sinoe County, Liberia. His wife is a missionary of the Presbyterian Woman's Missionary Society, and she is very anxious to have a female school permanently established. All her scholars have been taught in the English language.

RECIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of December, 1878.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$81.00.)

<i>Concord.</i> Hon. Onslow Stearns \$10; Mrs. Gen. Davis, Dr. J. B. Bancroft ea. \$5; Judge Sargeant, \$3; Dr. A. H. Crosby, F. A. Fiske ea. \$2.....	27 00
<i>Portsmouth.</i> Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, \$10; Augustus Lord, The Misses Parot, Mrs. J. M. Tredick, ea. \$5; E. G. Pierce, T. S. Tredick, ea. \$2; Dr. E. G. Goodale, \$1	33 00
<i>Dover.</i> Calvin Haile, \$5; E. J. Lane, Dr. J. H. Wheeler, ea. \$2; Mrs. Dr. Bickford, Mrs. Moses Paul, Miss Christie, Mrs. Frank Hobbs, H. H. Hart, H. H. Haile, ea. \$1.....	15 00
<i>Manchester.</i> Mrs. H. Foster \$5; Mrs. W. Richardson, \$2.....	7 00
<i>Lyme.</i> Thomas L. Gilbert.....	2 00

[VERMONT. (\$200.00.)]

<i>Montpelier.</i> George W. Scott, Samuel Wells, ea. \$5; Mrs. W. B. Hubbard, Cash, Cash, Mrs. W. H. Lord, ea. \$1.....	14 00
<i>Danville.</i> Mrs. B. M. Davis, Dr. Ayres, Dr. Durant, Geo. Brainard, ea. \$1; Mrs. Dr. Alexander, 50c.....	4 50
<i>St. Johnsbury.</i> Dea. Wm. Fairbanks, Col. F. Fairbanks, ea. \$5; T. Fairbanks, Rev. W. W. Thayer, ea. \$3; Mrs. Howard Kidder, Mrs. A. F. Kidder, ea. \$2; Rev.	

Mr. Jones, D. T. F., S. W. Hall, L. G. Spencer, Mrs. C. M. Stone, ea. \$1.....	25 00
<i>Rutland.</i> Rockwood Barrett, \$5; Mrs. A. F. Davis, \$1.....	6 00
<i>Bennington.</i> Mrs. Henry Bradford \$5; Mrs. A. B. Valentine, \$2; Rev. Mr. Luther, Mrs. F. C. White, Mrs. G. L. Taft, Mrs. L. F. Abbott, Major S. H. Brown, ea. \$1.....	12 00
<i>Woodstock.</i> Hon. Frederic Billings, \$30; F. N. Billings, Mrs. Tho's Hunt, Rev. L. W. Hicks, Mrs. Rowley, ea. \$2; Mrs. L. Marsh, 50c.....	38 50
<i>Brattleboro.</i> N. B. Williston, J. M. Tyler, ea. \$5; P. Starr, Mrs. Kellogg, P. Slater, ea. \$2; Dr. Holton, C. S. Clark, ea. \$1.....	18 00
<i>Springfield.</i> Mrs. Frederic Park, A. Woolson, Esq., ea. \$15.....	30 00
<i>Burlington.</i> Miss Mary M. Fletcher, A. W. Allen, ea. \$5; H. N. Burnap, F. K. Wilkins, A. J. Howard, ea. \$2; William Wells, Mrs. Shedd, John A. Arthur, Miss Ellen Mead, Mrs. O. A. Burton, C. E. Allen, ea. \$1.....	22 00
<i>Essex, Essex Centre and Essex Junction</i>	5 06
<i>Manchester.</i> Miss Ellen Hawley, \$2; Dea. Wm. Black, Leonard Sargent, D. K. Simonds, Cash, ea. \$1; Rev. Dr. Wickham, 50c...	6 50
<i>Milton.</i> Col. Cong. Church.....	8 44
<i>Pittsford.</i> Thomas D. Hall, \$5; M. P. Humphrey, \$3; J. Stevens, \$2.....	10 00

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$145.00.)		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. (\$25.00.)	
<i>Boston.</i> Peter C. Brooks, \$50;		<i>Washington.</i> D. W. Middleton...	25 00
George H. Kuhn, \$20; J. C. Bra-		CANADA. (\$10.00.)	
man, J. A. Burnham ea. \$10;		<i>Montreal.</i> Hon. H. A. Nelson, A	
Emigrants toward cost of pas-		friend, ea. \$5.....	10 00
sage \$35.....	145 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$4.00.)	
NEW YORK. (\$117.00.)		Connecticut, \$1; New Jersey, \$1;	
<i>New York City.</i> Yates and Por-		Pennsylvania, \$1; South Carolina,	
terfield.....	100 00	\$1.....	4 00
<i>Malone.</i> Vice-President Wheeler,		RECAPITULATION.	
\$5; H. H. Thompson, \$2; George		Donations.....	553 00
Hawkins, G. A. Sawyer, ea. \$1;		Emigrants, toward passage.....	55 00
S. P. Farnham, 50c.....	9 50	African Repository.....	4 00
<i>Ogdensburg.</i> W. E. Allen, \$3; Mrs.		Rent of Colonization Building....	204 50
Egart, Mrs. Rozeale, ea. \$1.....	5 00	Interest for Schools in Liberia....	90 00
<i>Champlain.</i> J. H. Whitehouse,		Total Receipts in December...	\$906.50
Mr. Moore, ea. \$1; Mr. Valentine,			
50c.....	2 50		
MARYLAND. (\$30.00.)			
<i>Annapolis.</i> Alexander Randall,			
to const. his son, JOHN WIRT			
RANDALL & L. M.	30 00		

During the month of January, 1879.

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$13.20.)		Rhode Island, \$1; New York, .75;	
<i>Amherst.</i> First Cong. Ch., J. A.		Maryland, \$1; Mississippi, \$1;	
Rawson, Treas. by Luke Sweet-		Louisiana, \$1	20 95
zer.....	13 20	RECAPITULATION.	
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$1.00.)		Donations.....	14 20
<i>Pittsburgh.</i> W. W. Wallace.....	1 00	African Repository.....	20 95
AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$20.95.)		Rent of Colonization Building....	237 00
Maine, \$7.20; New Hampshire, \$1;		Total Receipts in January,	\$272 15
Vermont, \$7; Massachusetts, \$1;			

During the Month of February, 1879.

RHODE ISLAND. (\$10.00.)		Virginia, \$1; Georgia, \$1; Flori-	
<i>Newport.</i> Mrs. T. Thayer	10 00	da, \$1.....	5 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$1.00.)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>York.</i> "From a friend".....	1 00	Donations.....	11 03
MARYLAND. (\$1951.93.)		Legacy... ..	1,951 90
<i>Baltimore.</i> Estate of George		African Repository.....	5 00
Stonebraker, deceased.....	1,951 93	Rent of Colonization Building....	173 00
AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$5.00.)		Interest for Schools in Liberia....	29 20
Massachusetts, \$1; New Jersey, \$1;		Total Receipts in February..	\$2,170 13

During the month of March, 1879.

AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$3.00.)		RECAPITULATION.	
North Carolina, \$1; South Caroli-		African Repository....	3 00
na, \$1; Arkansas, \$1.....	3 00	Rent of Colonization Building....	193 00
		Interest for Schools in Liberia....	90 00
		Total Receipts in March.....	\$286 00

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